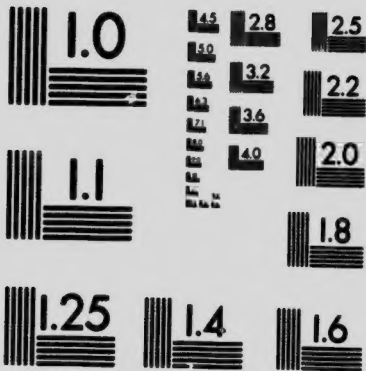




MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TFST CHART No. 2)

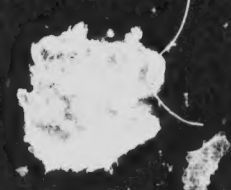
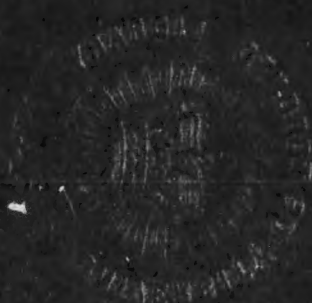
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What the Government has
refused to do.



**The Votes for which the ministerial support-
ers have to render an account
before the electors.**

165934
12/10/21



What the Government has refused to do

FIRSTLY

THE ABOLITION OF THE SEIGNEURIAL DUES.

Since 1909 the Opposition has demanded the abolition of seigneurial dues by means of an equitable arrangement, just alike to the Seigneurs or their representatives and the tenants.

This system of dues is antiquated and one of the last vestiges of feudalism.

On the 28th of March, 1912, Mr. Sauvé, the member for Two Mountains, proposed the following amendment to the motion to form a Committee of Supply: (See Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1912, p. 154.) — "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the motion be struck out and the following substituted, 'That while ready to vote the supplies of His Majesty this Assembly regrets that the Government has done nothing to settle the question of the abolition of the seigneurial dues.'" (On division this was lost.)

YEAS.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dion, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Leclerc, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Tourigny and Walker.—38.

The abolition of the seigneurial dues is a reform which affects the agricultural class, and the Government, in refusing to take action in the matter, has failed to do justice to the farmers.

SECONDLY

READJUSTMENT OF TAXES ON COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS.

In the year 1897, the late Hon. F. Marchand condemned this tax in most severe terms. It then amounted to \$134,404.03 per annum. In 1910-1911 it amounted to the enormous sum of \$712,118.46. The Gov-

ernment endeavors to make it believed that this tax is paid only by the rich classes, but these make the consumer pay it and by consequence all classes of society, workmen and farmers. In spite of the importunities of the Opposition the Gouin Government refuses to readjust the tax in a manner which would give relief to the population at large and leaves a burden, already too heavy, to weigh upon the people.

On the 29th of March, 1912, Mr. Gault (Montreal proposed, in the Legislature, the following motion: (See Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, p. 667.)

"Whereas, the revenue from taxes upon commercial corporations has increased from year to year, as may be seen in the following statement (Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 59)."

1892-93..	\$138,925.71
1893-94..	142,854.50
1894-95..	160,756.16
1895-96..	148,643.86
1896-97..	134,404.03
1897-98..	194,312.36
1898-99..	172,626.04
1899-00..	186,598.39
1900-01..	214,157.63
1901-02..	231,695.13
1902-03..	226,338.23
1903-04..	260,545.88
1904-05..	303,882.43
1905-06..	314,930.13
1906-07..	464,362.29
1907-08..	565,591.33
1908-09..	653,341.75
1909-10..	688,152.30
1910-11..	712,118.46

"Whereas, this increase is due to the increase of business in this Province and also to the changes made, from time to time, to the law.

"Whereas, these taxes are not assessed, at the present time, with equity and justice and constitute, in any case, a burden too heavy for those that they affect.

"Whereas, complaints have been heard on the subject of these taxes on the part of a great number of those burdened by the tax, through delegations, or otherwise,

"This Chamber regrets that the Government has not felt it to be its duty to reduce or, at least, to readjust these taxes, as it has been prayed, with the end of removing and causing to disappear all legitimate cause of complaint"

This motion, in amendment, having been put to a vote, was rejected by the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prévost, Sylvestre and Tellier.—12.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Taschereau, Thériault, Thérien, Tourigny, Vilas and Walker.—42.

THIRDLY

ABOLITION OF THE TAX IMPOSED ON MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INSANE.

It is generally known that the system which prevails of making the municipalities bear half the cost of maintaining the insane in the asylum is productive of abuses, disputes, flagrant injustice and numerous and costly litigations. During the year 1910-1911, the Government, on account of the Lunatic Asylum has bled the municipalities of a sum amounting to \$142,827.56. Why should the municipalities, and the families of the poor insane people be made to pay when at the same time the Government maintains and houses at the public cost, in a palace-like prison at Bordeaux, drunkards and thieves? On the 2nd of April, 1912, Hon. Mr. Prévost proposed the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 702) as an addition to the motion then before the Chamber:

"That the system whereby municipalities are made to pay half the cost of maintaining, during their residence and treatment in the asylums for the insane confined as public patients is badly organized and does not give satisfaction by reason of its engendering abuses, injustice and numerous actions.

"That the system ought to be reorganized and modified and rendered more practicable and just.

"That it is the duty of the Government to propose to this Chamber modifications and ameliorations of the law existing on the subject with the object of rendering it more practicable and just and to relieve the municipalities from a burden which weighs too heavily upon them."

This motion, in amendment, was put to the vote and defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Autouil, Gault, Giard, Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier.—13.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (St. John), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, and Tourigny.—43.

Sir Lomer Gouin had preferred to repudiate and deny the policy of Mr. Mercier, his father in law, who had abolished this tax in 1890, and the promises of Mr. Marchand, who had promised to abolish it in 1897, and to maintain the title of "taxer."

Electors! who are your friends in this election?

FOURTEEN

ABOLITION OF SHERIFFS.

For ten years Sir Lomer Gouin and his friends have vaunted the prosperity of the Province and have advanced, as a principal argument in favor of their contention, the diminution in the sheriffs sale of lands.

These officers are absolutely useless and their functions should be exercised by the prothonotaries. This would have the effect of saving the Province enormous sums and costs, all of which are now pure loss.

On the 20th May, 1912, Mr. Lavergne proposed the following motion (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 573):—

"That, while consenting to vote the subsidies this Chamber regrets that the Government has not thought fit, with the object of causing an immense saving to the Province, to propose the abolition of the office of the sheriffs, who have become useless and out of date, and whose functions should be exercised by the prothonotaries; and this Chamber invites the government to immediately present a bill to this effect."

This motion, in amendment, having been put to a vote was rejected on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, Gaud, Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—10.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Auteuil, Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Langlois (Montreal), Leclerc, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—50.

Why not replace the sheriffs by the prothonotaries in such manner as will cause them to disappear?

But what are the costs of the Province to Sir L. Gouin, provided that he can surround his government with useless officers bearing sword and wearing ermine?

Better let us employ the money thus spent on the instruction of our children.

FIFTHLY

EXEMPTION FROM TAX OF THE ENTIRE PORTION OF AN INHERITANCE IN THE LINE DIRECT BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE, OF WHICH THE NET VALUE DOES NOT EXCEED \$3,000.

A farmer or a workman, leaves a family of several children. These last inherit only a part of an inheritance which does not exceed \$3,000. The Opposition has demanded that each heir be exempt from the tax Sir Lomer Gouin imposes on his portion of the inheritance.

Sir Lomer Gouin who regards himself as the father of the people, squarely refuses to remove this iniquitous tax imposed while, at the same time, boasting of his enormous surpluses.

On the 12th March, 1912, Mr. Bernard proposed the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 479).

That the following words be added to the main motion:

"That while consenting to the third reading of this bill, this Chamber believes it to be its duty to call upon the Government to amend the measure, or to present another exempting equally from taxation all parts of an inheritance in the direct line, or between man and wife of which the net value does not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the estate valued at more than \$15,000."

This amendment on being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—10.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Delisle, Devlin, Dupuis, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (Montreal), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pennington, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—51.

SIXTHLY

TO APPLY THE LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS IN FAVOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ALL FACTORIES.

On the 8th of February, 1912, Mr. Gault, member for Montreal (St. Antoine), presented the following amendment. (See Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 243.)

In amendment to the motion that the report of the Committee of the Whole House which had considered the bill be received, Mr. Gault moved:—"That the report of the Committee of the Whole be not now received, but that the bill be sent back to the Committee, with instructions to amend it as to the limitation of the hours for the benefit of women and children and to extend its application to all factories."

This motion, on being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Plante, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier.—11.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Desaulniers, Dion, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Onellette, Pennington, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (St. John), Roy, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas and Walker.—46.

SEVENTHLY

**THE AMOUNT VOTED FOR COLONIZATION ROADS
SHOULD BE EXPENDED IN THE INTEREST OF
THE SETTLERS, BUT THE GOVERNMENT
PERSISTS IN SQUANDERING IT IN
THE INTEREST OF THE PARTY
IN POWER.**

On the 32nd March, 1912, Mr. Prévost made the following motion (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 601):

"That all the words after 'that' to the end of the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following:—'While ready to vote the subsidies to His Majesty this House regrets to find that moneys voted for colonization roads under the present Government have been distributed in different localities in the interest of the party in power, to the detriment of the settlers of this province.'"

This amendment being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Lavergne, Patenaude, Prévost and Sylvestre.—9.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dorris, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Guin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Petit, Pilon, Robert (St. John), Roy, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh.—36.

EIGHTHLY

GENERAL ELECTIONS AT A FIXED DATE.

It is dangerous for any government to trifle with the confidence of the people. It is still more dangerous for any government to profit by circumstances which prevent the expression of the public will through an appeal to the electors. Have we not a very striking example in the present elections?

Sir L. Guin, who is afraid of being judged by the electorate, with a knowledge of the situation, precipitates the elections by taking advantage of bad roads and seeding time with the evident intent of juggling with the confidence of the people.

Why not have the elections held on a fixed date? Business men require it to be so as the want of an understood, of a fixed period, for the elections paralyzed trade. Voters want it because they wish to be in a position to judge after having been sufficiently enlightened.

Sir L. Gouin, who puts the party before the country, refused to listen to the true friends of the people.

On the 20th March, 1912, Mr. Lavergne presented the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 559) :

(1) "That the general elections ought not to be held save at a date fixed by law as is already the practice in municipal elections, saving the prerogative of the Crown in the case of dismissal from office

(2) "That all by-elections be held after a term fixed by law after a vacancy occurs."

This motion, on being put to vote, was defeated on the following division :

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—11.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoît, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Dupuis, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Onellette, Perron, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Séguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—50.

